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7	" '78 25c green 03
8	" '79 25c 03
9	" '80 25c blue 03
10	" '81 5c blue 03
11	*Greece unpaid 11 02
12	Greece Olympic Games 11 02
13	Japan 4s orange 02
14	Japan 8s mauve 03
15	Mexican Revenue, tobacco 05
16	*Obock, red and black 03
17	Peru 5c orange 02
18	" 5c blue new 02
19	" 1c " " 03
20	*Philippinas 1m grey 02
21	" 1m blue 02
22	" " " 3m Violet 02
23	*Sardinia 40 red 03
24	Sweden official 10 o 02
25	*Venezuela 5c green 02

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# THE YOUTH'S REALM

A CLEAN PAPER FOR THE HOME CIRCLE

Entered at the Boston Post Office for Transmission through the Mails at Second Class Rates.

VOL. IV. A. BULLARD & CO., BOSTON, MASS., OCTOBER, 1898. 35 AND 50 CENTS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE. NO. 10

Written for The Youth's Realm.  
**SCENIC WONDERS.**



PERSON comfortably seated in an opera chair, watching the performance upon the stage from the centre of the auditorium, has but a vague idea of the actual appearance of the stage, as one would see it from behind the scenes. Viewed from the front everything upon it is in orderly arrangement and the deception complete.

From the rear everything appears to be in a state of confusion and in no way related to any actual scene in life. The painter's magic art has transformed one side of the rough canvas into a beautiful picture, and we look, as it were, into the distance, as the outlines of buildings, fences, streets and foliage converge towards the horizon and the lights and shades of the painting give form to the objects represented.

But the other side of the canvas looks flat and ugly. Some of it has been cut into odd shapes and to each piece the carpenter has nailed a wooden frame for support. The side scene, as it is called, is fitted into a groove in the floor, and held in an upright position by a long rope extending from the roof. When not in use the scene shifter in one of the stage galleries hoists it up out of sight, and perhaps lets down another side scene in place of it. On each side of the stage stand several side scenes, ordinarily speaking, and from between these the actors enter the stage or leave it. Sometimes they represent tall buildings, sometimes foliage, and in a drawing-room scene the decorated walls of the apartment.

Overhead, running parallel to the floor, and from one side of the stage to the other, hang narrow strips of scenery called flyers. They imitate the clouds, ceiling, etc., and prevent the audience from looking up under the roof.

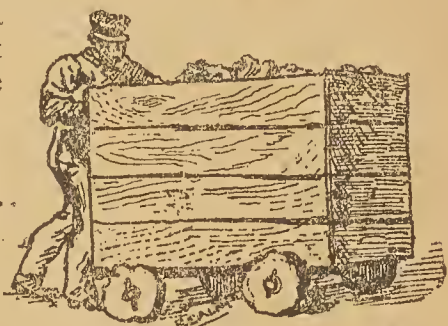
Stretching entirely across the stage, at the extreme end of it, hangs a mammoth piece of

canvas—the back scene. In an outdoor view it represents the distance and gives to the stage an appearance of great depth. It can be rolled up when not in use and another scene let down in its stead. Our central picture represents several attendants installing a new back scene. It has just been brought in by a traveling theatrical company who carry with them their own scenery. The weight and length of this great curtain make it a difficult object to move; and it must be handled with great care lest it become accidentally torn.

When all the scenery is in place it is operated principally from the stage galleries which are on opposite sides of the stage. Here hang hundreds of ropes in a confused mass, but each is for a specific purpose. The scene shifter is familiar with all the ropes and can therefore raise or lower any given piece of scenery at the word of the stage manager.

To neutralize the necessary weight of the

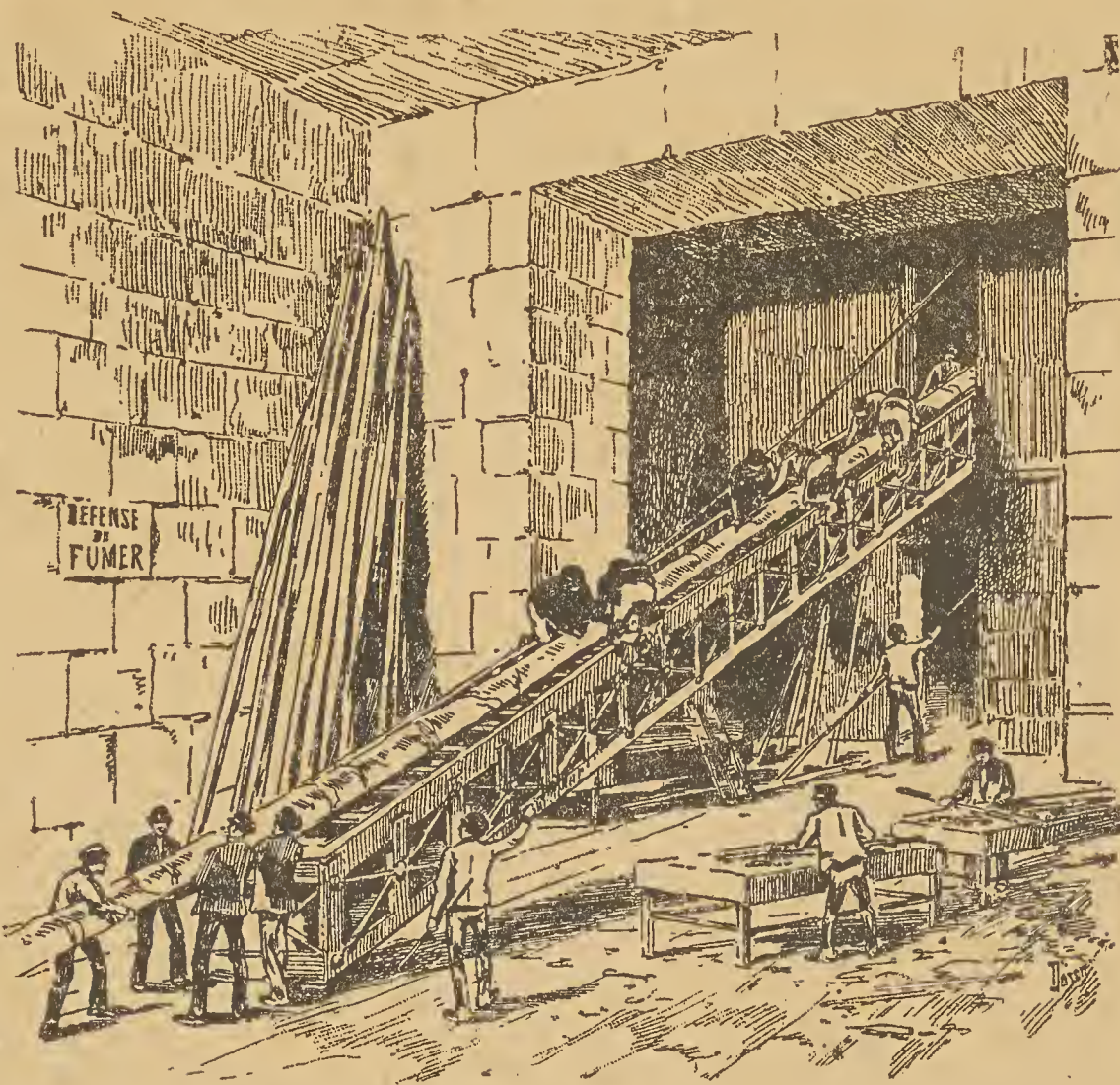
the fine arts. To finish the detail work of a stage scene requires no extraordinary skill on the part of a painter, but to plan the whole picturesquely, suggesting the most pleasing effects of shadow and distance, and a harmonious combination of color, calls for a man endowed with artistic instincts.



THE THUNDER CAR.

The beauty of the scenery is enhanced by the use of artificial lights thrown through colored glasses. Even the foot-lights are sometimes provided with three sets of chimneys, say green, red, and white, which can be

shifted by mechanical means during a performance. Between the scenes and from the stage galleries stream the more powerful lime lights which shed a flood of red, orange, white, green, or blue light upon the stage according to the time of day represented. And thus we have sun-rise, sunset, and moon-light scenes which are very effective. At the French Opera House 28 miles of gas piping are required and there are 960 gas jets all controlled from one centre. To arrange the scenery in "The Corsican Brothers," which was given at the Lyceum Theatre in London a few years ago, 30 gas men were employed each night to work on the stage during the change of scenery. This seems to be an extravagant number, but at the same time 90 stage carpenters and 15 property men were engaged, making a total of 135 men who were to do in the few minutes allowed for the changes the amount of work which one man could barely do in twenty-four hours. With such a force at work some of the smaller scenes, occupying but a portion of the stage, can



HANDLING LARGE SCENES.

larger framed scenes counterweights are suspended, making it possible for a single man to raise a painted village of houses, weighing a thousand pounds, without any special exertion.

In Paris scene painting has become a real art, as the works of Siceri at the French Opera House testify. His famous cathedral scene in Faust may be considered a work of

be changed in thirty seconds.

It can scarcely be said that the stage has a floor. What we look upon as the floor is nothing but a few loose boards covering the gridiron, or framework supporting the stage. Beneath the stage is kept more scenery which can be pushed up between the loose boards for rapid shifts. Numerous trap doors lead into the cellar which is usually filled with

novel mechanical devices for winding curtains, raising performers through trap doors, turning windmills, water wheels, moving miniature boats across the stage, and the like. It also contains electric light switchboards, electric motors, water and gas piping, and many other indispensable things. We have illustrated in the small drawing a heavy truck called by the French the thunder car. Just notice how irregular the wheels are. When the car is filled with brick or other heavy material and drawn across the floor the sound resembles that of thunder. It is used in a storm scene, but is hidden from the audience, of course.

In the "County Fair" there is a racing scene in which real horses are introduced. They gallop over rollers which turn rapidly in the opposite direction, keeping the animals, while at a full speed, on the stage. The arrangement somewhat resembles the tread mill, for the horses make little or no progress, although moving rapidly. The back scene also moves in the opposite direction to give a further effect of motion. The device is a very clever one.

In New York there is a stage built on the principle of an elevator, with two cars, as it were, one on top of the other. At the close of one scene the first stage is hoisted up under the roof, and a second stage from below brought into place. This second stage holds the new scene, so that the audience have to wait between the scenes only long enough to raise the stages. During the performance of the second scene the first scene is being torn down and the third set up, so that, at the close of the second scene, the stages will descend, and the third scene appear before the audience.

The property room of a theatre is as interesting a place to visit as a museum, for it is supposed to contain a little of everything—at least everything which could possibly be of use upon the stage. It is surprising to see the amount of material which has been accumulated between the four walls of this wonderful little room. Whatever the stage manager or any of the actors want is found in some draw or corner of the property room. It is in this room that the scene artist first makes a model of a new scene, using a small box, or toy theatre, inside of which he pastes miniature scenes painted on white paper.

Stage mechanism is the necessary accompaniment to most of the elaborate spectacular displays of recent years, and to the works of the great lyric masters Wagner, Meyerbeer, and others, but has little to do with the drama in its legitimate form. To give too much prominence to the scene draws the attention from the dramatic action and defeats the purpose of an appropriate stage setting.

It is a regrettable fact that those who choose the stage as their profession are not always men and women actuated by high moral principles, and as a result the reputation of the theatre has suffered severely. There are those however who regard the stage as a great moral instructor, and use their influence to elevate it to this conception. Let us look forward to the day when the stage shall have been divested of its many objectionable features and shall have become an appropriate place of amusement and instruction for persons of all ages. This day is certainly upon the horizon and marks the dawn of a new era of social reform.

#### COALING STATIONS.

Until recently the coaling station has been the unanswerable argument of all experts, real and reputed," says the New York World. "Modern war," they have said, "is naval war. To carry on a naval war, you must have bases of coal supply, and that means that you must have coaling stations scattered about the world wherever you may some day have to fight."

This certainly sounds like a "clincher." But the events of this war have already shown several facts which have attracted a respectable and growing group of experts away from the coaling station theory.

For instance, our fleet off Santiago coaled in heavy weather from transports that were enabled to lie alongside of the warships by an ingenious system of fenders invented not long ago. In the second place, Dewey, having no coaling station, seized one at Cavite, and it is pointed out that the enemy could not possibly defend all his coasts so effectually that no harbor could be seized and fortified and made into a coal depot.

Against the permanent coaling station it is pointed out that it is a vast expense in time of peace, that it may be remote from the scene of hostilities, that it must be powerfully defended by fleets and forts both in time of peace and in time of war.

A floating coaling station, a fleet of colliers, can go with the fleet wherever the campaign may lead, is just as easily defended as a naval station with its protecting fleet, and is a smaller expense in war and no expense at all in peace.

The question is still open. But it is not improbable that England's much-praised "far-sighted policy of establishing coaling stations everywhere" may turn out to have been much overpraised.

#### NAVAL SALUTES.

School boys will be interested in this, in these days of naval reviews. Upon entering a port, a warship salutes with twenty-one guns the flag of the nation she is visiting, and then the flags of any foreign Admirals who may be there. Every salute is answered, gun for gun. The following table shows the proper salute for the various subjects named:

	Guns.
Nations, rules of nations, Ambassadors and members of royal families . . . . .	21
Vice President of the United States . . . . .	19
Cabinet Ministers, Admirals, Governors of States, Justices of the Supreme Court, congressional committees . . . . .	17
United States or foreign Ministers	15
Rear Admiral . . . . .	13
Commodore and Charge d'Affaires	11
Consuls General . . . . .	9
Consuls . . . . .	7
Vice Consuls . . . . .	5

Army officers are entitled to the same salutes as the corresponding grades in the navy, a Brigadier General, for instance, who ranks with a Commodore, getting eleven guns.

Salutes are never fired before 8 a. m. or after sunset. A vessel arriving during the no-saluting hours must wait until the proper time before she can blaze away. Nor are salutes fired when wash clothes, awning or other canvas are triced up to dry. These must always be lowered first.

#### German Definition of Receiver.

A case was in one of the Cincinnati courts that involved a receiver for a building association. The plaintiff was a highly respected German who knew what he wanted, but in some manner the attorney had not taken the steps that his client desired. When the plaintiff was on the stand his attorney examined him at length. During the examination the old gentleman became excited and answered the questions in such a way that the Judge was under the impression that he didn't thoroughly understand the questions and answers. He declared that he didn't want a receiver, that he didn't want his attorney to take the step, and that all he wanted was his money.

At this point the Judge suggested that the court interpreter be sent for, that the German might make himself more clearly understood. But he declared that he understood what he wanted, and that was his money, and if he failed to get it he would kill himself.

To ascertain if he knew what he wanted the Judge said:

"Do you know what a receiver is?"

"Yes, sir; I do, sir," said the honest German. "He vos der man vot gits der monish und I gits nottings."

This convinced the Judge that the plaintiff knew quite well what he was talking about. So the interpreter was dispensed with, for the time being, at least.

"I guess," said the Judge, in conclusion, "he knows about as much about a receiver as we do."

#### DEWEY DAY IN VERMONT.

When Dewey day was celebrated in Montpelier, Vt., the birthplace of that hero, the staid old place took on an unaccustomed look of hilarity and liveliness.

As the order had gone forth from "headquarters" that no arrests for drunkenness were to be made that day, the inhabitants of the "temperance town" felt that they could be "real devilish" for once, and the drug stores sold dozens of bottles of Jamaica ginger, the favorite tippie in a state where the sale of anything stronger than cider three weeks old is prohibited by law.

The schoolhouse where Dewey went to school is still standing on one of the streets of Montpelier. It has been through many vicissitudes, has been a public school, a parochial school, and is now a tenement house.

On Dewey day every window had a flag in it, and the old building was covered with bunting and glory.

Early in the morning a man was seen coming down the principal street of the town carrying a long piece of canvas under his arm. Something in his manner, which was at once mysterious and important, roused the curiosity of the reporter, who asked him where he was going.

"To the Dewey schoolhouse," answered the man. "We're going to put this on the front."

He then unrolled the canvas, which bore this legend in huge black letters: "Here's where his young ideas were taught to shoot!"



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Written for THE YOUTH'S REALM.

## WHAT THE BLACK CAVE REVEALED.

### CHAPTER I.



ONCE upon a time—this begins like a fairy story, but it is not a fairy story—there lived a king of great wealth and power, called Hildobar. Beloved and honored by the great majority of his people his reign would have been a joyful one were it not for a suspicion that a dread enemy followed him about, invisible, yet ever present, plotting vengeance on the royal family, but more particularly on the king's own head.

It was like a black cloud in the sky threatening to burst and pour its contents over the one who ventures too far from home. But although the king remained at home the greater part of his time the fear of the black cloud never left him. It might send a thunderbolt through the castle, some day, and strike him down wherever he were sitting; or it might overtake one of his family on the road, and deprive him of son or daughter. Was the king crazy? No; but should his anxiety never cease he would certainly be driven mad by the demon of Fear. Had he reason for such dire apprehensions? The king was a superstitious person, yet his superstition was of the reasonable sort. All about him hung the black forest, and beneath its shade might lurk in perfect safety the enemy that had followed him from his younger, manhood days without apprehension. Once while walking in the garden, attended by his servant, an arrow shot from the forest hit the young man at his side, killing him instantly. It might have been aimed at the king, and missed the mark,—but no enemy was in sight. And when the royal guards returned from an all-day's search of the forest they brought no news of the offender. At another time a huge boulder from the mountain side struck the royal carriage, killing the king's nephew and breaking the right arm of his majesty. But the criminal could not be found. Was it an accident of nature, an invisible spirit of harm, or a real enemy, that caused the disaster?

The king's only son, Prince Minusias—so the legend runs—escaped the curse which rested upon his father in this peculiar way: There came to the castle one day when the prince was very young a strange dog, who became so much attached to the royal infant that he could not be driven off. The dog was a sort of guardian angel over the child, only that he lacked the wings of these celestial creatures. He had four feet which would run very fast, however, and thus make up for certain defects in his physical apparatus for which he was not responsible. On the cliff overlooking the bay the nurse was accustomed to wheel the child on bright, summer afternoons, and to sit upon the bench to read, keeping one foot on the wheel of the carriage to prevent it from rolling down the incline. But one day the nurse fell asleep and the carriage rolled away, gaining in speed as it approached the edge of the bank. The cries of the child awoke the maid, but she would not have been able to overtake the carriage in time to prevent it from dashing from the cliff if Rex, the faithful dog, had not run after it and by getting in front of the wheels checked its progress. This intelligent dog, on several occasions after that, had in some way been the means of saving the life of his master. No wonder then that the king called him the mascot of his young son.

But while the prince seemed thus to be protected from every evil, the king was in constant danger, and at several times beheld the face of his most dreaded enemy as it dodged behind the huge trees of the forest or disappeared in the ground. The enemy appeared to be half human and half ape as one caught a glimpse of him in some secluded place waiting to do the king harm. Was it an apparition? His face was almost covered with a thick, shaggy growth of hair, which gave him a hideous appearance. Several times he was chased by

the king's body guard, but ran inside a cave, the Black Cave as it was called, and thus escaped his pursuers. The cave received this ominous name because of its blackness, and because a lighted torch went out if carried in, any distance from the entrance, and because whoever but its tenant had at any time previous entered its innermost recesses never returned. Many a brave soldier in doing the king's bidding had lost his life in the Black Cave. The cave and its host were mysteries which no wise man could explain.

### CHAPTER II.

Years ago, when there was a contention as to who should rightfully claim the throne upon the death of a childless ruler, a stranger appeared, pretending to have royal blood in his veins, and to be the rightful heir to the crown. He brought with him a band of followers—rough men from the woods and hills who knew little else than how to fight—but the people were not willing to submit to the stranger's claims, and chose Hildobar king instead. The stranger and his band fought desperately then to take the throne by violence, but were overcome by greater numbers. Many of them hid in the woods, and swore that they would endure death rather than see the throne occupied by any but their leader. But one by one they were taken prisoners while in the act of striking at the king, or some of his servants, or attempting to set fire to the palace, until only the leader himself remained free. He proved too wily for his hot pursuers. The rest were cast into a gloomy prison, a building of enormous size, made of stone and iron to contain this army of wild law-breakers.

The king was taken suddenly ill with a fever caused by anxiety and overwork, and the physician ordered him away from home, as soon as he was able, to take a short period of rest. The prince was to remain during the king's absence to look after the affairs of the state. And well, indeed, did he do the work. No task which the king had neglected to undertake was left undone. But there remained a great work to be performed. The prince determined to blot out the very memory of the man who did his father wrong. He had no faith in apparitions. The evil spirit was clothed in a human body. Such a piece of work, the prince believed, would be better than medicine for his invalid parent. The mystery of the cave was to be solved; its tenant was to be captured! The mere thought of such an undertaking, however, would have made a less brave man than the prince shake with palsied fear.

The quicker the work was done the better. To have communicated his plan to others would have resulted in defeat, for nobody, hearing of the prince's bravery, would have permitted him to enter the cave, out of which no adventurer had as yet come to welcome the light of day.

The next morning, stealing from the castle before any other person was awake, he sought the woods, and finally the cave. All was still about. Even the birds had not begun to chirp. Then in, in, he slowly crept. The dampness made him shiver, but never once did he shake from fear. He grew more venturesome as he proceeded. All the while he was in complete darkness. As we said before the strange gases of the cave extinguished lights of all kinds then in use, hence he carried none with him.

He began to breathe freer, but it was for a moment only, for alas! one careless slip, and he fell into a vast pit which had been dug by nature, and had become the grave of many a bold hero heretofore.

But while others had fallen upon the jagged rocks at the bottom of the pit, the prince fortunately fell into a deep pool of water, and being able to swim immediately rose to the surface and made his way to the shore. He could not see an object before him. Treading over what he supposed to be the bones of his predecessors, he surveyed the prison into which he had fallen, hoping to find an outlet. The room, as it might be called, was large, and protected on every side by a high, steep wall. There was no chance to get a foothold and climb up the smooth rocks. The prince now realized his peril. Ill luck had come at last since Rex, the mascot, had been left at home.

To be concluded next month.

### "YOUR LIGHT'S OUT."

The question of carrying lights after dark, which has lately been a bone of contention to the drivers and bicyclists of some of our own cities, is not a new one.

Two centuries ago the town council of Oudenarde, in Flanders—famed as the scene of one of Marlborough's great victories—issued an order that no citizen should appear on the streets, after eight o'clock in the evening, without a lantern, under a penalty of ten florins. The rule caused as much grumbling as did a recent edict of New York, compelling all vehicles to show a light. The burghers consulted together, and went forth at nightfall, lanterns in hand, but with never a candle in the lanterns.

Next day the council met and passed a further ordinance that every nocturnal pedestrian should carry a lantern and that each lantern should contain a candle—penalty for infraction, twenty florins.

That night the law-abiding citizens of Oudenarde sallied forth with lanterns and candles, but the candles were not lighted.

The council again convened, and added a third rule—that the candles must be lighted, under a forfeit of forty florins.

In this emergency the good Oudenarders lit their candles, but wrapped their lanterns under their cloaks.

The struggle was finally ended by an official order which stated, in terms too precise and emphatic to be evaded by any trick or device, that the citizens must carry lanterns with lighted candles, that the lights must be plainly visible at a distance, and that any violator of this sapient ruling should pay forty florins to the town's treasury.

### A CLEVER BIRD.

A little story is being told in Huntington, L. I., of a clever robin in that place who wove into its nest a piece of rare old lace. The lace belonged to Mrs. Sammis, and was one of those fine delicate pieces that are treasured with such care by those fortunate enough to possess such heirlooms.

Mrs. Sammis washed it and put it out to dry in a place that she thought particularly safe, but when she went for it an hour later, it had disappeared, and no trace of it could be found. The robin knew nothing of the value of this beautiful treasure, and thinking it just the thing for its nest, had snatched it up and flown away. Mrs. Sammis had noticed a robin flying by with something white, and suspecting what it would be used for, had her husband place a ladder against a tree and make a search. He found a dainty little robin's nest, with the lace nicely woven among the twigs and grass.

It was necessary to get the lace, and although the little robin fought bravely, her beautiful nest was torn to pieces and the lace restored to its rightful owner.

### Railroads Run on Crockery.

Earthenware sleepers, the invention of a Japanese, were recently experimented on at Shimbashi Station, Japan. Fairly good results were obtained. It is claimed that the increased cost of earthenware sleepers is amply compensated by their freedom from decay.

**THE  
YOUTH'S REALM,**  
An Illustrated Monthly  
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Young and Old.

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Mary had a little lamb,  
It grew, and grew, and grew;  
She sold it when 'twas eight years old,  
To a butcher man she knew.

The butcher got his cleaver out,  
And slaughtered it one day,  
And folks who came to buy spring lamb  
Took Mary's pet away.

#### GLUTTONOUS BUTTERFLIES.

One by one the beautiful fancies and illusions of youth are destroyed by the ruthless hand of the scientific investigator. When any moral instructor in the past desired to enforce the lesson of purity and innocence he invariably selected as an illustration the appearance and habits of the butterfly. No longer will this hypocritical insect serve for such a purpose, for he is now discovered to be a glutton and an immoderate drinker.

J. W. Tutt has had his eye on them, and his opinion has been imparted to the London Entomological and Natural History society. He says that they drink infinitely more than is required for proper purposes. Several were watched sitting for more than an hour motionless, except for the slight movements of sucking up and discharging the moisture almost continuously. These "thirsty souls" are almost entirely males. Why is this drinking habit confined to one sex, and why is it indulged in whilst the females are away working?

Does their extra activity give them a greater need in this direction, and has a habit which was at first (and still is in a measure) a necessity become so pleasurable that excessive drinking has literally become a vice among male butterflies? This is an important question which Mr. Tutt does not attempt to answer; but it would appear that the observant eyes of these insects have led them to imitate the habits of too many of the male specimens of the human species who loaf about while their wives work.

A droll inventor has just made a machine by means of which a man can lift his hat by merely contracting his brows, so that in case he meets a lady friend he can make an automatic bow. Not only has the inventor spent a good deal of time on his device, but he actually has had it patented. For a society man who has a great many friends it would certainly be a very good thing—he and the armless men could use it to great advantage.

#### TO MAKE A CHEAP MASK.

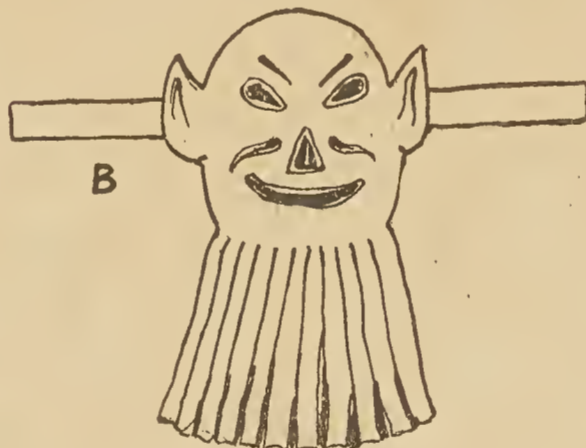
Here is something that the little boys can make, either with a newspaper, folded double, or white paper. If the latter, the mask can be colored, which, of course, makes it look more cheer-



THE MASK FOLDED.

ful; and a complexion spotted with every color contained in the paint-box will greatly add to the bogey's beauty.

Whatever kind of paper is used it must be double. The line marked A in figure 1 shows where the fold of the paper comes. After the beard is cut in strips, it can be curled with a paper-



THE MASK.

knife, in the same way that feathers are done. The strips marked B can be pinned together at the back of the head.

#### SOME PAT QUESTIONS.

A simple question put in Parliament a few years ago caused a laugh throughout all England, and defeated a great measure. Mr. Curzon, then Under Secretary for India, was making a long and elaborate speech against a measure urged by the opposition regarding that dependency, as certain to result in a loss to the Government of many lacs of rupees. He repeated with emphasis: "Consider! Not pounds nor guineas, but lacs of rupees!"

A quiet voice on the Opposition benches asked: "Exactly how much is a lac of rupees?"

Mr. Curzon opened his mouth, stammered, grew red, and then, with English candor, said:

"I really don't know." The House laughed, and in that laugh he lost his cause.

A somewhat similar scene occurred many years ago in Congress. A present of Arabian horses, a sword, &c., arrived from the Imam of Muscat for President Adams. A Western member, with some heat, moved that the gifts should be sent back, with a letter from Congress, informing the ruler of Muscat that the President of the United States was no king, but the servant of the people, and was not permitted to give or receive presents.

Another member arose. "Such a letter, Mr. Speaker," he said, "can easily be written. But where is it to be sent? Where is Muscat?"

There was no response. Apparently not a member of the House was prepared to answer, nor could Muscat then be found in any atlas published in the country. It was found at last on a German map. A civil answer was returned, and the geographers made haste to insert Muscat in the next edition of their maps.

Nothing perforates bombastic oratory like a sharp question. When Burke, in the height of a labored peroration in Parliament against France, drew a dagger and threw it on the floor, somebody made the act absurd by saying, "Yes, that's the knife. Where's the fork?"

Equally sharp was the reply of Pope Pius IX., when the Cardinals met and eloquently condoled with him on the sufferings in certain villages from earthquake and famine.

"How much are you sorry, my brethren?" he said. "How many lire does your sympathy weigh?"

The only answer possible to this question was the relief of the villages.

#### IS THIS BAT BLIND?

The wise one was explaining to the other that the bat cannot see in the daytime. It was in the basement of a butter, eggs and chicken place in Chicago.

"You see," he said, as he stuck his finger close to the wide-open eyes of the bat, "he can't see a thing. Now watch."

He jabbed his finger into the eyeball of the unsuspecting little victim, which at once threw up its wings and hopped to the further end of the perch.

But the wise man was not satisfied. He wanted to demonstrate his knowledge still further.

"No, he can't see a bit," he said, jabbing his finger the second time into the staring eye.

"See," he said, as he repeated his demonstration.

The bat in the meantime was flapping its wings excitedly and trying to grope its way to safety.

"That's a peculiar thing about owls and bats," the wise one went on, "that they can see only in the night time. Now, you just watch for yourself." Again he tortured the frightened night bird.

By this time the worm turned. The bat fought back, and by a quick movement caught the torturing finger in its beak. The wise man jerked his hand away, and with a loud "Ouch!" put the digit into his own mouth to suck the blood.

"Yes, I see," said his friend.

## HE KNEW HOW HAY GREW.

Those who have chaperoned a company of city gamins sent into the country by the "Vacation Fund" will perhaps be able to cap this story, told by the London Answers:

Many years ago, when Londoners had not the excursion facilities for getting into the country that they enjoy now, a Cockney friend was staying at a farmhouse, and soon made himself at home.

Charley was wandering round, closely examining the top, ends and sides of a certain trim, well-made object fenced round in the paddock. He started at it for a little while, then shook his head dubiously.

"What are you looking for now, Charles?"

"Where's the doors and windows, uncle?"

"Doors and windows? Why, that's a haystack."

"No fear, uncle, you don't humbug me! Hay don't grow in lumps like that!"

## Mrs. Injun's Ice Cream.

It happened at Geneva Newton's birthday party, and even to-day the little folks laugh over the memory of their happy time, says the Ladies' Home Journal.

Geneva was six years old that day, and had a party, or picnic rather, in the park near her home. It was in July, when the sky was as blue as Geneva's eyes, and there were plenty of roses and singing birds. There were hammocks and swings, and long velvety grass under the shade trees, where six little tables covered with snowy linen and decorated with green leaves were set with pretty dishes and many good things. Each little guest brought a birthday gift for Geneva, but above all the pretty presents she valued most a lovely doll sent by her uncle.

The children were having a fine time playing hide and seek among the trees, when little Tommy Garnett, who was swinging in a hammock, suddenly rolled out and bumped his nose so that it bled, at which he set up a terrific howl, bringing the little ones to him from all directions. Mamma Newton appeared on the scene quickly, drying Tommy's tears by announcing supper.

There happened to be an Indian encampment near by, and while the children were eating, a squaw, passing by, walked right into the grounds with her papoose strapped on her back, and leading a little Indian girl about Geneva's age by the hand.

Some of the children, who had never seen an Indian, were frightened, others laughed, but Geneva said politely:

"Did you come to my party, Mrs. Injun? I'm glad to see you, sit right down here," pointing to a shady bit of grass under a tree.

The squaw sat down with a grunt. Many of the children left their seats and gathered around to catch a glimpse of the cunning papooses with their bright black eyes.

"Mercy on us, who is this?" cried Mamma Newton, as she appeared with a tray filled with dishes of ice cream.

"Mamma, this is Mrs. Injun, and she's brought her little chilluns to my party, so we must give her some ice cream"—and before mamma could

speak, Geneva had two dishes of ice cream, and was thrusting them into the hands of "Mrs. Injun" and her oldest papoose. The squaw looked at it solemnly and took a generous mouthful.

"Ugh, ugh! Heap cold!" and "Mrs. Injun" got up quickly, handing the dish back to Geneva, placing her hands over her stomach and rolling up her eyes.

The cunning little papoose had tilted her dish up to her mouth, filling it and her throat full of the frozen dainty, which so surprised her that she jumped to her feet, dropping dish and all, and gave an impromptu war dance then and there.

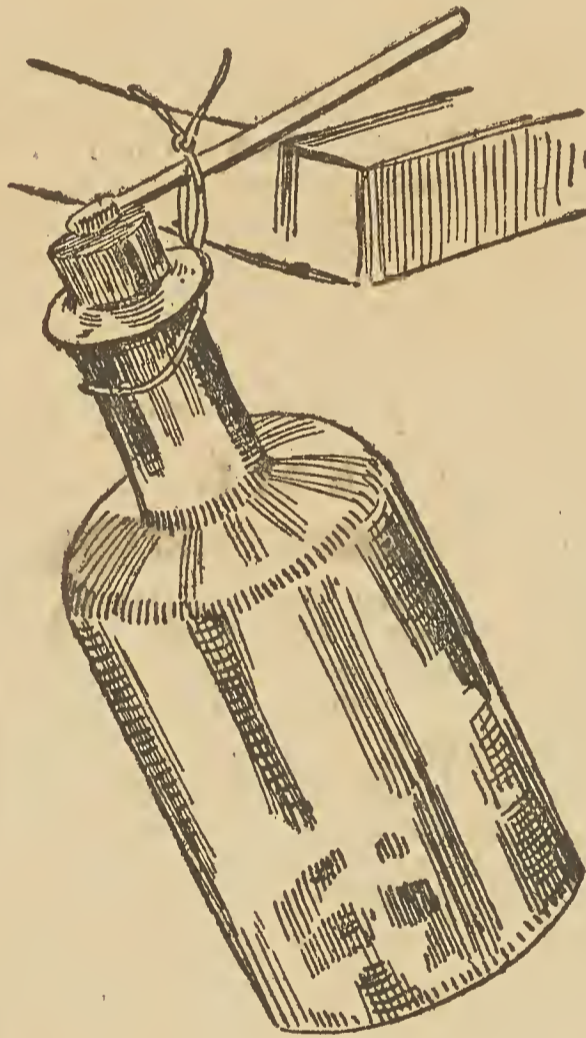
The children shrieked with laughter at the surprise and consternation of the Indian mother and her child.

"Mrs. Injun" wrapped her blanket about her, took her papooses and would have stalked away greatly offended had not kind-hearted Geneva run after her with cold chicken, rolls and cake.

After more play the party came to an end; but even Tommy Garnett declared it had been the "bestest one he ever saw," all on account of the little papooses, and "Mrs. Injun's" first attempt at eating ice cream.

## To Puzzle Your Friends.

Here is a trick that will delight the small boy because by doing it he can astonish an army of friends. They



THE BOTTLE ON THE MATCH.

will not know how in the world it is done and he will be correspondingly happy. To hang a bottle on an ordinary match, as shown in the design, tie a string tightly about the neck of the bottle, lay a match on the cork and holding it, tie the match as shown in the illustration. Then call in your friends and watch their expressions of astonishment.

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## SOME PITHY SAYINGS.

The unsalaried office always has to seek the man.

An old hen never fears opposition from the egg-plant.

Some men never respect the things they are unable to understand.

No woman is ever as young as she expects others to think she looks.

The man who chews cloves is never quite free from the breath of suspicion.

The less energy a man has the easier it is for him to drift into matrimony.

The life of a chorus girl can't be so very wearing, judging from her apparel.

It isn't pride that makes the gallery gods look down on the rest of the audience.

A justice of the peace is the only peace connected with some matrimonial experiments.

The only way a man can find out just what a woman really thinks of him is to make her angry.

The peacemaker is all right, but he is never appreciated by the man who is getting the best of it.

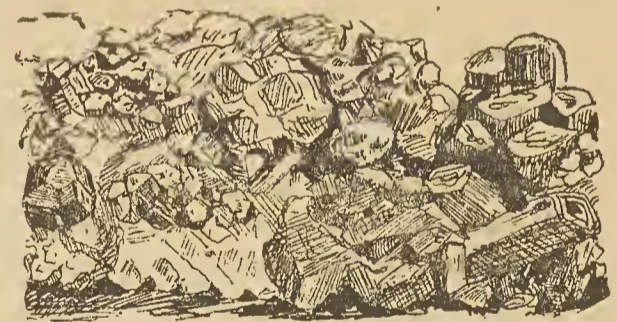
Ice cream may be unhealthy, but the motive of the young man who tries to prove it to his girl friends is apt to be misconstrued.

Teacher—"Now that you have taken part in the Memorial day exercises, can you tell me what the especial significance of this day is—why we keep it as we do?"

Tommy Jones—"We have Memorial day so the boys can have their road races and the magnates can work in two ball games."

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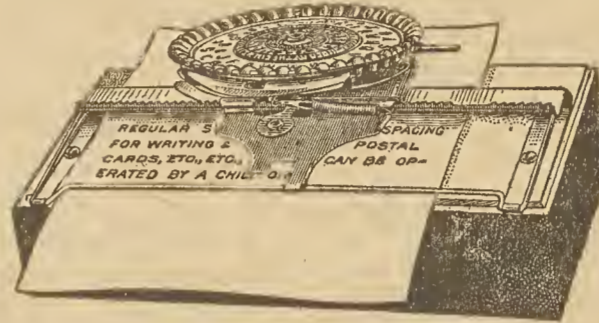
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### THE BELL OF JUSTICE.

The Glen Island Museum of Natural History, on Long Island Sound, now boasts the only original "Justice Bell," whereof this familiar tale is told:

"In one of the old cities of Italy, many centuries ago, the King caused the bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares, and called it 'The Bell of Justice.' He commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate and ask and receive justice. And when, in the course of time, the lower end of the bell rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One wild, stormy night the inhabitants were awakened by the loud clanging of the bell. An old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die wandered into the tower and, in trying to eat the vine, rang the bell. The magistrate of the city coming to see who demanded justice, found the horse, and he caused the owner of the animal to be summoned before him, and decreed that during the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable."

Hon. John H. Starin, while travelling in Italy, saw the bell and heard its history and immediately bought it for his museum.

The earth was robed in white when Bess

Sprang from her little cot,  
And, running to the window, stood  
As rooted to the spot.

At breakfast time the child was found  
Still gazing at the snow,  
For all the world like some white bud  
That had forgot to blow.

When told 'twas time to dress, and bid  
Her sleeping-gown to doff,  
She said, "I'se waitin' for ze earf  
To take its nighty off!"

"Bobbie, how many sisters has your  
new school fellow?"

"He has one, mamma. He tried to  
stuff me up by saying that he had two  
half-sisters; but he doesn't know that  
I study fractions."

It was the first time Johnny had ever  
heard a guinea hen. "Oh, mamma!"  
he shouted, "come and hear the chicken  
awindin' itself up."

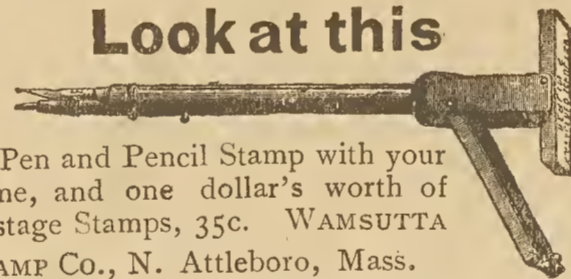
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**C. H. MEKEEL, CENTURY BUILDING,**  
SAINT LOUIS, MO.

**Mysterious.** The latest novelty; all the go. The most marvelous and mystifying novelty on sale. Sent to any address, 10c (silver). Eureka Nov. Co., 103 S. Collington Ave., Baltimore, Md.

**Boys:** To every applicant for my unexcelled approval sheets of stamps at 40 p. c. com. I will give a fine stamp free. The sheets will speak for themselves. Price list of single stamps, sets, etc., will be out soon. One will be sent you free if you apply. All stamps on sheets are marked very low beside the 40 p. c. com. given. **RICHARD H. BUNCE,** 107 High St., Middletown, Conn.

**STAMPS** in fine album with catal'g free to all!! Ag'ts 50 p. c. & **PRIZES.** Box 1000 machine-cut hinges already BENT, and big paper three mos., 12 cts. Five hundred Games, Tricks, Puzzles, etc., and paper three mos., ten cts. Big World St'p Album, eighteen cts. Great Bargains. 105 Conyo & Co. Realm, Sta. 4, Boston, Mass.



## Answers to Last Month's Puzzles.

No. 219.—Riddles: 1. Crown. 2. Rocking chair.

No. 220.—Illustrated Puzzle: 1. L. 2. Bowsaw. 3. Horseman. 4. Shun (elbow, sawhorse, mansion).

No. 221.—Figuratively Expressed: Society.

No. 222.—An Octagon:

Y O K E  
R M  
Y I  
E R  
S O  
O S  
H E  
C C  
T H  
E R G O

No. 223.—Wonderful Changes: Cost.

No. 224.—A Mixed Puzzle: Initials: Stanley; S-evern, T-hames, A-msterdam, N-aples, L-erwick, E-xeter, Y-okohama.

No. 225.—Enigma: Behemoth.

No. 226.—Novelties: New-comer, new fangled, new-fashioned, new-t, new-kirkite new-ter (neuter), new-el, New-ton, new ralgia (neuralgia), new-rotic (neurotic).

## NEW PUZZLES.

No. 227.—A Charade.

"Dear me!" grumbled Uncle Joel, "since the TWO of ALLS, and the simple method of using them, one hardly dares step out of doors through fear that some fiend of the ALL may be lying in wait for him and will snap him up." But poor Uncle Joel's patience was taxed to the utmost when one day in working with some machinery he caught his finger in a ONE and learned soon after that people all over the village were laughing at the wry face he made, for the ALL fiend was there unobserved at the time of the accident, and now Uncle Joel would "like to lay hands on him."

No. 229.—Anagram.

'Tis strange how prone are humankind  
The business of their friends to mind—  
To seek with wondrous energy  
The mote in every brother's eye;  
"So PIGS" might tattle each to each  
Did they possess the power of speech.  
But men of reason, heaven endowed,  
Should rise above this mongrel crowd  
And in the light of intellect  
Seek first their own faults to correct.

No. 230.—Illustrated Primal Acrostic.



Each of the seven small pictures may be described by a single word. When these words have been rightly guessed and placed one below another in the order in which they are numbered, the initial letters will spell the name of a distinguished American statesman.—St. Nicholas.

### THE PLACE TO BUY... ARTISTIC

We have the Largest Assortment of LAMPS and FIXTURES in New England.

Call and see them or send Catalogue for

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ELECTRIC LIGHT GAS and OIL FIXTURES

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### A KLONDIKE COLLECTION.

30 Showy Mineral Specimens, named with locality, carefully packed in strong box, postpaid, 23c Gold, Silver, Lead, Zinc, Hematite, Limonite, Magnetite, Pyrite, Green and Blue Copper, Copper Pyrite, Quartz Crystal, Sulphur, Gypsum, Halite, White and Black Mica, Tourmaline, Garnet, Asbestos, Feldspar, Calcite, Flint, Jasper, Beryl, Carnelian, Taic, Actinolite, Selenite, Siderite. For 47c with the above will add 20 extra specimens, 50 in all: Amethyst, Agate, Amazon-Stone, Rose Quartz, Smoky Quartz, Satin Spar, Pearl Spar, Lepidolite, Pink Tourmaline, Rose Garnet, Rhodonite, Onyx, Magnesite, Lava, Obsidian, Opal Wood, Fluorite, Pumice, Graphite, Clevelandite.

### CUBA and ATLANTIC SEA WONDERS.

25 Showy Specimens, named with locality, carefully packed in strong box, postpaid, 23c. Finger, Cord, and Reef Sponges; Pink, Twig, Organ-Pipe, Finger, and Staghorn Corals; Coral-Plant; Sea Fan, Sea Moss, Sea Bladder, Sea Bean, Sea Snail, Acorn Barnacle, Worm Tube; Clam, Mussel, Boat, Bubble, Scallop, and Rice Shells; Lucky-fish Bone; Star-fish Arm; Crab's Big Claw. For 47c with the above will add 12 extra specimens, 37 in all: Sea-feather, Sea-weed with Snail Shells, Bleeding-tooth, Pearl, Oyster, Money, and Limpet Shells; Rose, Fan, Mushroom, Corals, Sea-Snail Egg-Case, Eye Stone.

**N. L. WILSON,**  
170 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

## STAMPS.

To advertise our paper more extensively we have started one of the largest stamp concerns on earth. Buy of the publishers and importers and save other men's profits. Un-used 1c and 2c stamps taken in pay.

**CATALOGUES ETC.** Prices we pay you for U. S. and foreign stamps, illustrated, 5c. Prices paid for all U. S. coins actually worth over face, also colonial pieces etc., new edition, 5c. Cat. stamps of world, 25c. Lists of sets, packets, etc., free. Perforation Gauges, for detecting counterfeits and varieties, 5c. **Blank Approval Sheets**, to hold 20 stamps, cheap grade, 20 for 9c. Best grade onion skin, for 60 stamps each, 10c doz.

**ALBUMS.** Climax Stamp Album, over 100 pages, illust., 25c. Better paper, 35c. World Stamp Album, to hold over 2000 stamps, illustrated, 18c.

**HINGES.** Machine-cut, already bent; something new; large box, over 1000, 10c. Gummed paper, large sheet, 4c.

**ENVELOPES** for stamp packets, printed as in cut, 1 1/2 x 2 1/4 inches, 25 for 7c. 100 23c. Size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2, 25 for 9c. 100 20c.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
To sell stamps from sheets on 50 per cent. commission. Every new agent will receive a beautiful, illustrated Album containing some foreign stamps, free. Whether you buy stamps yourself or sell to others it costs nothing to become an agent. Send good references.

Dealer's Stocks of stamps and publications, \$1.16 and \$2.65. Approval sheet mixture, 500, \$1.00

**Sets Etc.** Postage 1c extra each time you write for anything below.  
3c each set: 5 India, 5 Württemberg Official, 5 Greece, 3 Bosnia, \*6 Saradinia, 8 Japan, 7 Portugal, 3 Peru, \*5 Roman States, \*5 Switzerland 1878, 3 Chile Telegraph, 3 Austria, 1850, 3 Aust 1858, 3 A 1861, 3 A 1863, 5 Württemberg.  
4c each set: 6 Luxemburg, \*4 Venezuela, 6 Finland, 6 Sweden Official. 4 Italy Unpaid,

5c each set: 14 Australia, 6 Egypt, \*4 Servia, 10 Roumania, 5 Turkey, \*5 Swiss Teleg'ph, 3 Italy Unpaid blue, \*3 French Guinea, \*3 Guiana, \*3 Sudan, \*3 Congo, \*3 New Caledonia.

8c each set: \*5 Bergedorf, 6 Bulgaria.  
9c each set: 8 Hungary 1888, 10 Argentine, 5 Austria Unpaid. 10c each set: \*3 Corea, \*7 Hamb'g Envelopes, 8 Mexican Revenues. Sets 12c each: \*10 Cuba, \*5 Honduras 1891, 6 Same '92, 20 Roumania. Also \*8 Samoa 13c., 5 Greece Oly'p Games 15c., 2 Japan Silver Wedding 15c., 4 Japan War issue 20c., \*7 Thurn & Taxis 24c., \*4 New Brunswick 40c. Postage extra \*Means unused.

**Packets.** 105 mixed [some duplicates], Roman States, Constantinople, Porto Rico, Sweden Official, etc., 10c. 1000 mostly Europe, but incl'g Trinidad, Chile, Japan, Jamaica, etc., 40c. 30 diff't U. S. Envel's Depts Columbus, etc., 25c. 100 diff't Shanghai, Straits, Bulgaria, etc., 20c. Catalogues of hundreds of sets etc., free. Great bargains!

**Address, A. BULLARD & CO.,**  
97 PEMBROKE STREET,  
BOSTON, MASS.

A GOOD OPERATOR in a business office can do a day's work on a

## FRANKLIN TYPEWRITER

in a considerably less time than it would take to do the same work on one of the older style typewriters, where the carriage has to be lifted every time the work has to be seen. The

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Costs \$75. We rent them for from \$3 to \$5 per month.

Write for catalogue and full particulars to the

**CUTTER TOWER COMPANY,**  
(Established 1845)  
12 A MILK STREET, BOSTON,  
MASS., U. S. A.



No. 232.—Decapitation.

To PRIMAL TWO at dead of night  
The sleepy eyed M. D.  
Is not exactly my delight,  
But it devolves on me,  
For I'm the doctor's office bell  
And must the midnight summons tell.

Thoughtful Little Isabel.

Little Isabel—Please shut your eyes for a moment, mamma.  
Mamma—Why, my child?  
Isabel—You said you never wanted to see me take any more sugar, and I'm going to take some now.

## Our Great Distribution of Free Samples.



**T**O introduce our juvenile magazine, premiums, and novelties, we have decided to give away several thousand packages of **Free Samples**, one package to each person who writes immediately for the same.

Read the instructions below and note contents of each free package, as follows:

- 100 Foreign Stamps, Japan, etc.
  - 1 Set of 8 Japanese Stamps.
  - Together with all the following:
  - 1 Stamp Album.
  - 4 Sample Blank Approval Sheets.
  - 1 Sample Gum Paper.
  - Samples of new Hinge all bent.
  - 1 Perforation Gauge with directions for detecting counterfeits, varieties, etc. Also millimetre scale.
  - 2 Illustrated Price-Lists of stamps, premiums, etc.
- All the above are free if you read the following instructions.



### Directions for obtaining the foregoing Free Samples:

One package of the above samples is free to each person who fills out the annexed coupon and sends with it only eight cents (coin or stamps) for a three-month's trial subscription to our large, illustrated paper **The Youth's Realm**, and also two 2c stamps to help pay postage and wrapping of samples and papers. This is **all necessary** to receive the above.

If you want the 10 books advertised elsewhere and **these samples also**, send 35c for a year's subscription to our paper, and send the two 2c stamps extra for postage, as above, and we will mail everything advertised in two separate parcels. Present subscribers must extend their subscriptions to receive the free gifts, stating what month last subscription began.

Don't forget the two 2c stamps. Cut out the coupon now!



## COUPON No. 24

Dear Sirs:

Please send free samples and your juvenile publication for three months to—

Name .....

Town ..... State .....

St. or Box .....

A Bullard & Co., 97 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.



### NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Wilhelmina, the young queen of Holland, whose portrait adorns the recent issues of stamps of Holland and all the Dutch colonies, having arrived at the right age, took formal possession of the throne on Tuesday, Aug. 6.

All the stamp literature of the American Philatelic Association is to be deposited in the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, where a section devoted to philately will be established. The collector contains a great many valuable papers on the subject of stamps, and will become an important addition to the library.

A philatelic exhibition will be held in Paris in 1900, in connection with the great fair to be held at that time. A stamp committee has already been chosen.

For the Cape of Good Hope a 1/2d stamp of the new design has appeared, printed in green ink.

The annual convention of the Philatelic Sons of America was held in New York city the early part of last month. This makes the second great stamp convention held in New York this year.

The next edition of Scott's Standard Catalogue of the Stamps of the World will not probably be published before the summer of 1899, and present prices will prevail for nearly a year hence. This is a relief to both dealers and collectors who are usually kept in suspense several months each year until the appearance of the next catalogue.

It is said that Spain has issued a municipal postage stamp for the purpose of raising money to help pay her debts, which are now heavier than before the war. At the bottom of the stamp is an engraved space in which the name of the city selling the stamps is printed. Each city is represented, so the variety of the stamps is large. Among Spanish collectors these stamps are said to be very popular, but we have not yet seen any of them in this country.

Stamp dealers report business to be improving daily. In a month the rush should begin.

### NEW U. S. STAMPS.

The following changes in the colors of the current issue stamps are reported: 4c slate-brown to red-brown; 5c blue to light blue. The 6c and 10c will also undergo changes in color, the latter at present too closely resembling the 1c value.

### OMAHA STAMPS SCARCE.

After January we predict that the Omaha stamps will be worth more than the obsolete stamps of the Columbus issue. The number used in comparison with the number of small stamps of the general design, is remarkably small. The Bureau of Engraving has been kept so busy with the printing of revenue stamps that it has not had the time to supply the country thoroughly with the Omaha stamps. It is less work to print the small issue, and the public do not demand more of the larger size. As late as last September we met a clerk in a large wholesale drug store who was surprised and somewhat perplexed when the writer handed him a strip of 2c Omahas, together with a lot of ordinary stamps, in payment of a bill. Evidently they were the first Omahas he had seen. For the high values dealers are paying exorbitant prices and yet cannot buy enough used specimens to supply their customers. If the Omaha stamps were used exclusively for a single month, more would get into circulation than will during the several months they are yet to be used in connection with the regular issue. After next January the Bureau will stop printing them.

### NEWS FROM CANADA.

On the first of January, 1899, a letter may be sent from Canada to Great Britain, India, or Southern Africa, for 2c if it weigh not over 1/2 ounce. The 3c domestic rate will also be reduced to 2c. This will necessitate a change in the color of the 2c stamp to red, and of the 3c to some other color. It is possible that the entire design of the stamps will be changed.

A 1c envelope stamp, deep olive-green in color, of the type of the recent 3c value, has appeared. It is embossed on white-wove paper.

Canada is fast becoming a great stamp-collecting country. In the city of Hamilton alone reside some 500 active collectors, and about 7 prominent dealers.



We have heard nothing but favorable comment upon the 10c special delivery stamp announced last month, while all other recent issues have been severely criticised by the philatelic press. As the stamp ensures immediate delivery in only thirteen cities, the number used will be small. Green is the color of the stamp.



## STAMPS AT THE OMAHA FAIR.



THE Post Office Department exhibit at the Omaha Fair is one of special interest to the philatelist. It is arranged in the Government Building where the Bureau of Engraving and Printing also have an exhibit. The Bureau has charge of the printing of all the U. S. stamps, and is therefore closely related to the P. O. Dept. The Bureau has struck off for the exhibit full-sheet proofs of all the stamps they have printed, both in the original colors and in trial colors, and these are tastefully arranged in frames where they make a fine showing. The Post Office Department also exhibits foreign stamps from various countries, but makes no attempt at a complete collection. All the U. S. stamps however from the time of their introduction in 1847 to the present date are represented, the collection including the department issues, special delivery stamps, postage due, the newspaper and periodical stamps and sets of stamped envelopes from 1853 down. In the Equipment Division are mail coaches and cars, and life-size figures of city mail carriers of the United States and foreign countries. One sees in this exhibit a full-sized Western mail coach, models of coaches used in foreign countries, models of boats and vessels for carrying mail, including the "Paris," mountain mail courier, and a toboggan and dog outfit for the North. The Dead Letter Division contributes bombs, weapons, poisons, and rattle snakes and tarantulas sent through the mail alive, stuffed birds, Indian scalps, skulls, police billy, toys and letters written on collars, cuffs, and boards. All these were found in the mails. Near this exhibit is a branch post office for handling the mail of the Exposition.

In the Nebraska Building the Nebraska Philatelic Society have a fine exhibit of stamps though not a large one. T. G. Saunders has lent a complete collection of U. S. adhesives, excepting a few stamps of 1861, and all the departments but a 90c Justice. F. W. Rothery, W. F. Hendricks, A. Hedwall, E. W. Fitt, and others exhibit U. S. and foreign stamps. In three large frames the Nebraska Society show a collection of counterfeits which is an interesting novelty and a useful help to the careful study of the original stamps.

In the Hawaiian exhibit one finds a small display of stamps from this interesting island, including some entire sheets of early issues. In the Agricultural Building may also be seen a few postage stamps. In the Midway and at several other places on the Fair grounds one has an opportunity to buy stamps of the cheaper grade from booths where souvenirs and other novelties are sold.

The stamp exhibits cannot, of course, be compared to those of the great World's Fair but they nevertheless reflect much credit upon the chief exhibitors.

## GREAT STAMP MARTS of the WORLD.

No 1.

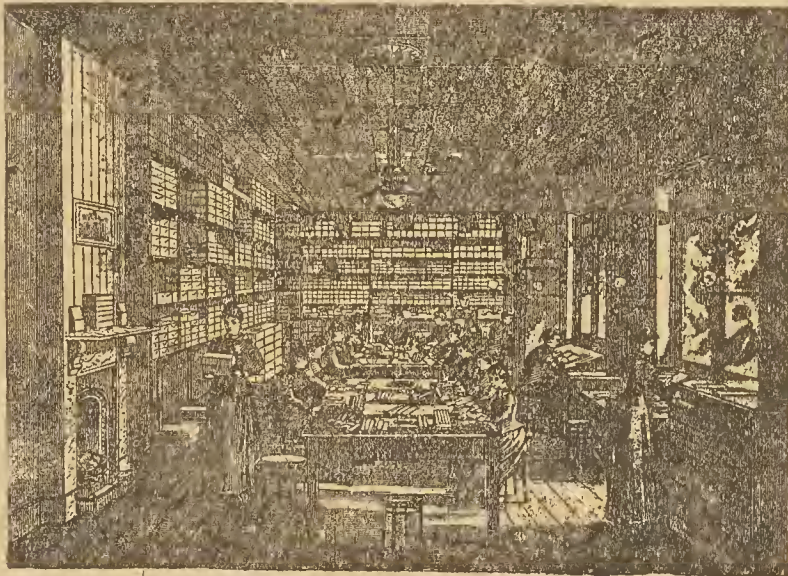
MORE interest is manifested in the collection of stamps by the European than the American, despite the fact that America has



STANLEY GIBBONS' STORE ROOM.

become absorbed in the pursuit and that stamp dealing is no longer an experiment here. But while in America teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers, business men, women and children—people with some occupation demanding the greater part of their time, and with limited purses—recognize the good there is in the collection of postage stamps, and indulge in its fascinating pursuit, abroad the nobility, with open purses and plenty of time at their disposal, become enthusiastic collectors and buy lavishly the stamps which Americans cannot afford. This makes business for the European dealer who is called upon to supply the increasing demand for stamps of high value, in the handling of which there is a considerable profit. But it is not only the rich who collect stamps abroad. As in America people of all ages and social positions find a pleasure and profit in the acquisition of these curious bits of paper which tell so much about history, geography and kindred subjects.

The English people, especially, are great stamp collectors and the men who sell them their stamps are known the world around. Their shops are usually situated in London, the great metropolis of the world, where American collectors visiting Europe usually stop. If a great collector suddenly find himself in the straits of poverty and think that he must sacrifice his collection to buy the "necessities of life," he sends his stamps to London, where the costliest collections are bought. If



WHITFIELD KING & CO'S RETAIL DEPT.

a poor man interested in philately suddenly become rich, he must go to London to buy some of the greatest rarities of the stamp world. He pays more for his stamps by purchasing them there, but he gets what he wants, and the cost don't bother him.

Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of London, England, have the largest assortment of rare stamps to be found anywhere. At present their stock includes 200 rare collections, and of the cheaper stamps—well, barrels full. The firm occupy an entire building on the Strand where they have been located for some years. We have illustrated a corner of the basement where a part of their stock is kept, to give some idea of the extent of business done by this single house. Upon shelves are stored great packages of stamps, albums, and other stamp publications. To preserve them from any dampness a special heating apparatus distributes heat along the shelves. Numerous electric lights illuminate this room so that the shipping clerks have no difficulty in looking up any given stamp bundle. At one side is a carpenter's bench where boxes are made to ship goods in to the four quarters of the globe. The shop is overhead, on the street floor, where all the local business is done. Then comes the main office in the rear, with its numerous clerks, where approval sheets are made up, and stamps are counted, sorted, and put away in 350 draws, for future use. Sets and packets are put up on the top floor, and here several girls are at work preparing the stamps in this shape. Business letters are written in the correspondence room on the second floor, where three more clerks find enough to do to answer the many letters, written in several languages, which are received from all parts of Europe. Mr. Phillips, the manager of the firm, works in an elegantly furnished private office on the first floor, when not traveling. On a recent trip over the continent Mr. Phillips carried no less than seven

## A GENEROUS OFFER.

This month we make another great offer—The Youth's Realm three months for 8¢ and a free package of stamps, stamp publications, etc. worth many times the price asked for the paper, thrown in as a gift, if two extra stamps are sent us. We do this, in the first place, to gain new subscribers. After a party has read our paper for three months he wants to renew his subscription for twelve more months and thus become a permanent subscriber. In the second place every package of samples we send out advertises our goods and brings us custom. We do not make one cent of profit on this twelve cent offer. In fact we have thus far lost money at the start on each package of samples given away with a three month's trial subscription. But our returns in the end have more than made up for this loss. If you are not a subscriber do not fail to make use of our coupon at once. It will pay you from the start, and we will look to the future for our share of the profit.

trunks full of stamps with him, more than enough stamps to satisfy the greed of even an American school-boy. Few collectors have

any conception of the extent of business in stamps and philatelic publications done by this famous London stamp concern.

Our second sketch shows the general workroom of Messrs. Whitfield, King, & Co., of Ipswich, England. The details of the business are similar to those of the London house, except that the firm deals largely in wholesale lots of stamps. Our space this month forbids of a more lengthy description.

The Stamps Publishing Co., of New York, have discontinued the publication of "Stamps" and transferred the names of their 2000 subscribers to our books.

Advertisers should know that we now have, without doubt, the **LARGEST CIRCULATION among collectors of any publication devoted wholly or in part to stamp collecting.**

**We are giving away**  
**500 GAMES,**  
**TRICKS,**  
**PUZZLES,**  
**STORIES,**  
**RECIPE MANUAL**  
**ETC., ETC., FREE**  
**TO EACH PERSON.** Not one game or one trick to each person, but an assortment of the above making **500 for each person**

and including—**ILLUMINATED GAMES**, such as Dominoes, Chess, Nine Men Morris, Fox and Geese, etc.; **Startling TRICKS of Sleight of Hand** for stage and parlor entertainment; **chapter of Conundrums**, the best you have ever seen; **PUZZLES**, with correct answers; **STORIES** for long evenings; **Recipe Manual** of trade secrets, telling how to make such articles as colored inks, glue, baking powder, bluing, paint, tooth powder, candy, etc. etc. One of these recipes originally sold for \$100.00. You have an opportunity to get rich making and selling the articles described here. Also some choice cooking recipes and **hundreds of other useful and entertaining devices**, including the magic age card; how to memorize dates and numbers by a wonderful discovery invaluable to teachers and scholars; deaf and dumb alphabet; some good experiments; etc., etc. Just think of it,

**500 of the above free to EACH PERSON** who sends only ten cents for a 3-months' trial subscription to our great paper for young and old. All we ask is that if you like the paper show it to your friends or speak a good word for us by way of an advertisement. This offer is to introduce ourselves to 100,000 new subscribers. If the above supply of games etc. become exhausted before you write to us, we will return your money. But we advise you to write **at once** to secure the above. ADDRESS—**REALM, Station A, Boston, Mass.**

# The Youth's Realm.

# Richard R. Brown, Keyport, N. J.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.				
		Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 100.
1851	1c	.15	1.25	
	3c	.01	.06	.50
	10c	.50	4.00	
	12c	\$1.25	11.00	
1856	1c	.10	.75	
	3c	.01	.05	.45
	10c	.25	2.00	
	12c	.65	6.00	
1861-66	1c	.03	.25	2.25
	2c	.03		
	3c	.01	.05	.35
	5c	.25	2.00	
	10c	.10	.75	
	12c	.25	2.00	
	15c	.30	2.75	
	24c	.25	2.00	
1869	1c	.40	3.50	
	2c	.10	.75	
	3c	.02	.10	.90
	6c	.45	4.00	
	10c	.50	4.75	
	12c	.45	4.00	
	15c	1.25	11.00	
1870 Grilled	1c	.25	2.00	17.50
"	2c	.10	.75	
"	3c	.02	.15	1.00
1871	1c No Secret mark	.06	.50	
	2c " " "	.03	.20	1.50
	3c " " "	.02	.12	1.00
	6c " " "	.10	.80	
	10c " " "	.10	.80	
1873	1c Secret mark	.03	.20	1.25
	3c " "	.02	.10	.75
	6c " "	.03	.25	2.00
	10c " "	.04	.30	2.50
1875-9	2c Red	.01	.05	.30
	5c Blue	.03	.20	
1882	1c Re-engraved	.01	.04	.30
	3c " "	.01	.04	.25
	6c " "	.05	.40	3.00
	10c " "	.01	.05	.35
	5c Garfield	.01	.05	.40
1883	2c	.01	.03	.25
1887	1c	.01	.03	.25
	3c	.08	.70	
1888	4c	.03	.20	1.50
	5c	.01	.05	.40
	30c	.30	\$2.75	
	90c	.75	7.00	
1890	1c	.01	.04	.30
	2c	.01	.02	.10
	3c	.02	.10	
	4c	.01	.05	.30
	5c	.01	.05	.30
	6c	.03	.25	
	8c	.02	.15	
	10c	.01	.05	.30
	15c	.05	.30	2.50
	30c	.08	.50	4.50
1893	1c	.01	.04	.30

		Per 1.	Per 10.	Per 100
1893	2c	.01	.02	.10
	3c	.03	.20	1.75
	4c	.02	.12	1.00
	5c	.02	.15	1.25
	6c	.05	.40	
	8c	.03	.25	2.00
	10c	.02	.15	1.25
1895	3c	.01	.04	.35
	4c	.01	.03	.25
	5c	.01	.03	.25
	6c	.02	.10	.75
	8c	.01	.08	.60
	10c	.02	.18	1.50
	15c	.01	.05	.30
	50c	.10	.75	7.00
	\$1.00	.35	3.00	
	\$5.00	1.75	15.00	

All orders under 25c must contain return postage

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at 50 per cent. discount. BANK or COMMERCIAL Reference Required.

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A big line of salable stamps at prices *way below any published wholesale list.*

**ALBUMS.** I can furnish any Album published, at the *very lowest prices.* State kind wanted.

**CATALOGUES.** As there will be no new Catalogue this year, we will furnish Scott's 58th edition for *58c*, postpaid, or any of the foreign catalogues at regular prices.

**SPECIAL.** Scott 58th Catalogue and the 1c 1868, grilled, catalogued at \$1.00 for only *\$1.00*, postpaid, or with the 1c 1869, cat. 75c, only *75c*, postpaid.

**WANT LISTS.** I make a specialty of pricing Want Lists at a *liberal discount* from catalogue, and will be pleased to receive yours. Why not send it to-day?

**Packets,** I can furnish any of the Scott Co's Packets at their prices, and also:  
100 varieties for .....06  
200 " " .....25  
500 " " ..... \$1.75, pasted on sheets.  
1000 " " ..... 6.00 " " "  
1500 " " ..... 15.00 " " "

Special prices on above to *dealers.*

**Hinges,** *Perfect*, 1000 for 10c. 3000 for 25c. 10,000 for 65c, postpaid. *Superior*, 1000 for 9c. 3000 for 20c. 10,000 for 50c, postpaid. Special wholesale rates to dealers.

**BLANK APPROVAL SHEETS,** Per 100.....25c  
Per 1000..... \$2.00

**SPECIAL BARGAIN: 1000 asst. Mexicos, \$1.75**

**CONTINENTALS.**  
1000 for 18c. 10,000 for \$1.50. 25,000 for \$3.25. 50,000 for \$6.00. 100,000 for \$10.00.

**T**HIS ADVERTISEMENT is simply an outline of my business, and I solicit correspondence from buyers, or anyone who wants to sell. All mail answered same day as received.

If you are interested in stamps it will pay you to write me. My stock of U. S. is nearly complete, and I can fill almost any order, no matter what the size.

Soliciting your correspondence if you only send your name on a postal card, I am,

Yours in Philately,

RICHARD R. BROWN, KEYPORT, N. J.